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# Book Reviews

HANDBOOK OF THE LAW OF TRUSTS. By George Gleason Bogert. West Publishing Co., St. Paul, 1921. pp. xiii, 675.

This is a volume of the Hornbook Series of which the purpose and arrangement are sufficiently familiar. It differs from most elementary text-books in its fullness, carefulness and accuracy. Professor Bogert has put into a small manual a mass of information in a most lucid form, and has embodied the results of recent historical researches so completely that many solemn and almost vested errors are given their quietus.

The book is to be warmly recommended not merely to the student, for whom it is primarily intended, but to any one who desires a full and firm grasp of the subject.

*Max Radin.*

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, SEPARATION AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS. By James Schouler. Sixth edition by Arthur W. Blakemore. Matthew Bender & Co., Albany, 1921. Three volumes.

Mr. Blakemore has extensively revised the works of Schouler on "Husband and Wife" and on "Domestic Relations", and has added literally thousands of cases. It is obvious that it is just in the citation of cases rather than in the expression of any personal views or the presentation of any novel analysis that such a work can be helpful. It is in fact a compendious digest of the case law on the subject and its value will depend on its fullness and accuracy, and on the facility with which the cases can be found. Mr. Schouler's arrangement, continued by the new editor, is the traditional one. That in no way detracts from the books value. On the contrary, it makes it easier for practitioners to find what they wish, when the usual categories are preserved. Besides, the last volume contains a full index, rendered more efficient by the practise of citing by consecutively numbered pages.

The treatise deals with Husband and Wife, Parent and Child, Guardian and Ward, and Infancy, and the entire second volume is devoted to Marriage and Divorce. The third volume contains a valuable collection of all the divorce statutes of all the states. It is unfortunate that it does not also specifically include the Uniform Annulment of Marriage and Divorce Act or call attention to the fact that Delaware and Wisconsin and, in part, New Jersey, have adopted it.

Master and Servant is a relation expressly excluded from treatment. That is quite as it should be. The inclusion of this relation in other treatises on Persons is a relic of the master-slave status of ancient law. The historical fact that servants were formerly slaves is of some value in understanding the development of the law on the subject; but the value is slight and Workmen's Compensation legislation, while reconstituting a status where the

nineteenth century frantically tried to see a contract, has created a mass of law fundamentally different in its concepts from the law of domestic relations.

*Max Radin.*

THE SUPREME COURT IN UNITED STATES HISTORY. By Charles Warren. Little, Brown, and Company, Boston. 1922. 3 vols. pp. ix, 540, x, 551, x, 532.

The Supreme Court of the United States has played a larger part in national history than is admitted by those historical accounts which regard national unity as a spontaneous growth toward a predestined goal. There could be no more effective means of dispelling the idea that economic and physical forces alone were responsible for the creation of a nation from a confederation of United States than this book by Mr. Warren. The activities of the Supreme Court are here described in their contemporary setting, recreated through liberal use of press and private comment as to causes, counsel and judges. To this is added accurate analysis of the legal problems and of the political factors which so often made the decision of an apparently minor point a matter of vital national import. With this background, the drama of national development appears, the Supreme Court acting as Greek Chorus, being in turn critic, authoritative interpreter of the law, pointer out of transgressions, and thus, indirectly, a potent constructive force.

The primary purpose of this book is thus admirably fulfilled. In addition it is always readable; nowhere more so than in those sections where otherwise the background might seem to obtrude into the foreground because of the extensive use of contemporary material. The general effect is such that, while agreeing with Mr. Warren in his conclusion that the developments in Supreme Court activity in the past twenty years may still be too recent for adequate critical review, one hopes that there may be some later supplementary discussion of their undoubtedly great influence upon present national life and policy.

*Ruth R. Lange*

UNIFORM STATE LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES. Fully annotated. By Charles Thaddeus Terry. Baker Voorhis & Co., New York, 1920. pp. 688.

Professor Terry is a brilliant teacher and an eminently successful practitioner. This is his first book, and those who might have expected a different type of publication from a jurist so well endowed, will none the less receive gratefully a compilation that serves so good and practical a purpose. The twenty-three statutes printed here have all been approved by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. We find a list of the states that have adopted them with the date and the citation of